The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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A tiger has no use for brains. It argues with a roar.

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LABOR DAY, 1925, MADE HISTORY

Reports to A. F. of L. headquarters indicate that this Labor day was the most successful in history and that long years of agitation and education are beginning to show results.

The speeches and writings of trade unionists, and the declarations by churchmen, editors and publicists were all marked by an absence of the patronizing and degrading "help-the-poor-workingman" spirit.

Instead, labor was urged to solidify its ranks, to strive for a higher standard of intelligence and to be imbued with a stronger rational discontent.

Never before was labor's position more generally accepted—that the workers reject the theory that they are the mudsills of society and that they can expect no change from that status.

Never before was trade unionism's constructive part in society so generally discussed, or its triumphs over injustice and its protests against wrong given such wide publicity.

This Labor day was unmarked by sensational demonstration. Its characteristic was solid thinking by the American worker and an increasing number of sympathizers of the cause he represents.

Solid thinking is the starting point of progress. There was more thinking and discussion of labor problems this year than ever before.

That's why Labor day, 1925, was notable.

PAN-AMERICAN LABOR AWAKE TO UNIONISM

Washington, Sept. 19.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the Pan-American Federation of Labor it was agreed to plan for an organizing campaign in Central and South America.

The executive committee's sessions were presided over by William Green, chairman of the Pan-American. This meeting followed conferences on immigration between representatives of the American Federation of Labor and the Mexican Federation of Labor.

Calls for organizing assistance have come from several nations, and the Pan-American, it was stated, is willing to respond as far as possible in aiding workers of Colombia, San Salvador, Nicaraugua, Guatemala, Venezuela, Santo Domingo and other countries.

The Pan-American executive committee favored prevention of excessive immigration into the Panama canal zone of unorganized, low-wage workers from the Barbadoes and Jamaica islands.

The committee also favored a pardon for Jose Rangel and five others, imprisoned in Texas for efforts to transport munitions into Mexico for use against President Plorio Diaz, who was president of Mexico at the time.

Dominican trade unionists were assured assistance "in their justifiable effort to secure a full measure of self-government and the right of workers to better their conditions."

PHILADELPHIA LABOR FACES BAD CONDITIONS

Philadelphia, Sept. 19.—Representatives of more than 70 labor unions protested to Mayor Kendrick against the low wage, long-hour policy of contractors in employing labor on this city's extensive improvement program. Workers are lured here to find an excess of labor and the department of public welfare has been forced to aid many of these duped workers.

The unionists showed that the eight-hour day is not recognized in the subway work. Men are employed 10 hours a day and in many cases seven days a week. Some men work 12 and 14 hours a day without overtime. Carpenters are paid 55 and 60 cents an hour, as against the union scale of $1. This low average is maintained with other crafts.

A. F. of L. Organizer Ritchie, who headed the delegation, told the mayor that conditions almost as bad exist on the Delaware river bridge, the municipal stadium and the sesqui-centennial project.

The mayor acknowledged he was not aware of these conditions. He and City Solicitor Gaffney assured the unionists that they were "in sympathy" with the complaints, but insisted that they were helpless as the city is compelled to award contracts to the lowest bidder.

The unionists declare that the moral force of the city administration should be thrown against these practices, and that municipal authorities should oppose flooding Philadelphia with employment-seekers, who will be forced to become objects of charity.

INSTALLMENT PLAN CALLED UNHEALTHY

Atlantic City, Sept. 19.—Cheap credits, if not properly controlled, is likely to encourage unhealthy extravagance, according to officers of the national association of credit men. It was stated that the widespread use of the installment selling plan tends to develop extravagance.

The credit men also called attention to the gigantic production machinery that has been developed in this country.

"Our facilities for producing same commodities beyond our consumption abilities have caused disarrangements," it was stated.

LEATHER WORKERS GAIN

Chicago, Sept. 19.—Following their wage settlement with the large Dress Well accessories company, organized leather workers have secured new agreements with seven other shops. The gains include the 44-hour week and a minimum rate of $5 cents an hour for day workers and $1 for piece workers. Apprentices will be paid $20 a week and girl machine operators 50 cents an hour.

General President Herman of the United Leather Workers' International union was in this city two weeks planning this undertaking that will have a far-reaching effect on workers in this industry. Many of them looked upon the 44-hour week as an impossibility.

COMPANY "UNION" FAILS

Oak Hill, W. Va., Sept. 19.—Miners in this section have notified company "union" promoters that their efforts will be futile.

CO-OP. MOVEMENTS TRAIN WORKERS

Co-operative democracy is to be reached not by voting, not by sabotage, not by the general strike, not through revolution or the class struggle, but by putting into operation co-operative democracy—first on a small scale, and then ever increasing and expanding. Like results come from like causes. Desirable ends are reached by desirable means. Co-operative democracy will be reached by applying ourselves to building co-operation here and now. Voting may bring a political change; sabotage may drive capitalist owners from industry; the general strike may bring them upheaval; but not one of these will bring a permanent economic change. Permanent results come only by evolution. Society can not jump across space. Space must be traversed.

In the co-operative movement a structure is now being built that will be good in the future. The people are traveling the road, training themselves on the way by doing precisely the things that will be done in a better society to come.—From "Co-operative Democracy," by Dr. James P. Warbasse.

MUCH SHODDY IS USED IN "WOOLEN" GOODS

Philadelphia, Sept. 19.—In an address to the convention of hosiery workers, affiliated to the United Textile Workers, Thomas F. McMahon, president of the latter organization, referred at length to the use of shoddy in alleged "all-wool" cloth.

Manufacturers mix good yarn with worked-over rags and refuse and then sell the product as "pure wool" at scandalous prices. The speaker stated that the complete labor cost, from the field to the retail store, of a $45 suit of clothes is $2.45.

When the cost of material is figures, one understands why textile manufacturers can declare 10 to 50 per cent dividends, operating part time, said President McMahon. These manufacturers would conceal their profits by deploring "high" labor cost. The speaker said that the increased productivity of American knitters is making it possible for silk hose manufacturers to successfully compete with manufacturers in Europe.

MOTOR BUSSES INDORSED; MEAN FEWER R. R. DEPOTS

Dallas, Texas, Sept. 19.—Motor busses will eliminate many small railroad depots and reduce upkeep, according to W. J. Harahan, president of the Texas & Pacific railway.

"The bus is a great leveler of towns," he said. "Persons in a tiny village have all the advantages of residents in a good-sized town.

"The busses, by eliminating the distance factor, will enable the railroads to make stations more infrequent. There is no reason for having a depot every two and one-half or five miles, for 10 miles is only a little farther away by automobile. The railroads by taking out stations, will save the cost of maintenance, which is fixed in busy and dull periods alike, and obviate the cost of trains stopping so frequently. Both of these items can be cut with satisfaction to passengers and economy to the railroads."

COAL ROADS' PROFITS NOT HARMED BY STRIKE

New York, Sept. 19.—Stockholders of anthracite coal carrying roads will not have their dividends reduced because of the strike. These roads earned their dividend requirements either during the first seven months of this year or before the anthracite miners suspended work.

The roads include the Jersey Central, Reading, Lehigh Valley, Lackawanna, Ontario & Western and Delaware & Hudson.

PACKERS' COMBINE LEGAL

Washington, Sept. 19.—Secretary of Agriculture Jardine has ruled that the merging of the Morris packing company with Armour is not a violation of the packers' and stockyards' act. The case has been before three secretaries of agriculture.

The merger resulted in several hundred Morris employes losing their pensions. These workers were employed at the Morris packing plant in Chicago. They worked long hours and for low wages and refused to affiliate with the Amalgamated Meat Cutters, as they believed their pensions would protect them in old age. They took their case to the courts, but a Chicago judge held they have no recourse.

MUSICIANS CLOSE THEATER

New Haven, Conn., Sept. 19.—A strike of organized musicians closed the Shubert theater because the management refused to consider a new wage agreement.

SOCIAL VIEWPOINTS EFFECT JUDGES; CONSTITUTION IGNORED IN RULINGS

Judges are like the rest of us. They use reasons as ways of arriving where for other reasons they wish to go. What are called fundamental constitutional principles are often merely the shifting composites of the leanings of the judges who sit on the bench. The law leads the judges, but the judges also lead the law.

This is no new truth. As long ago as March 31, 1717, Bishop Hoadley declared that "whoever hath an absolute authority to interpret any written or spoken laws, it is he who is truly the lawgiver, to all intents and purposes, and not the person who first wrote or spoke them."

The latitude of interpretation is so wide as to leave large play for the individual leanings of justices. Marshall leaned in one direction and Taney in another. These leanings were not determined by the constitution. The constitution was determined by them. So is it today. The constitution that counts is determined by judicial rulings which are more the fruit of the general social outlook of the judges than the fruit of any legal experience.

Hence it is that appointments to the supreme court should be dictated not by considerations of politics, but predominantly for expert lawyership. We need statesmen for supreme court justices. We need men who understand the conditions and the needs of their time. We need men who have insight into the genius of the changing society of which they should be ministers rather than masters, men who appreciate that they are brakemen and not merely lawfinders, and who seek to acquire the equipment of lawmakers and to be conscious of their responsibility.—New York World.

POLICE JUDGE SETS ASIDE LAW PERMITTING PICKETING

Washington, Sept. 19.—By a system of reasoning peculiar to the judiciary Police Court Judge Schuldt has ruled that peaceful picketing, legalized by an act of congress, violates a police regulation that is intended to stop second-hand clothing dealers from "pulling in" prospective customers.

The prosecution acknowledged that the one single picket created no disturbance, and that she walked in front of a non-union store and quietly announced to passers-by that "this store is unfair to organized labor."

In his decision the court expressed regret that the question of picketing was injected into the case. He insisted that workers have the right to picket, but if their announcement causes anyone to refrain from entering the nonunion place, the picket violates the police regulation. By this trick reasoning a police regulation is placed above an act of congress.

RESTRICT STRIKE POWER

London, England, Sept. 19.—By an overwhelming vote the British Trades Union Congress, in session at Scarborough, declined to empower the general council to call strikes at will. The general council consists of 33 representatives of the various industrial groups.

The congress denounced British imperialism and insisted that all peoples in the British Empire should have the right of self-determination.

FOOD COSTS INCREASE

Washington, Sept. 19.—Food costs continue to increase, according to the United States bureau of labor statistics. Of 17 cities reporting for the period July 15 to August 15, Portland, Me., led with 3 per cent. Boston, Buffalo, Charleston, S. C., Manchester, New York and Scranton reported 2 per cent.

Unions Lead All Movements As Workers' Defense

Houston, Texas, Sept. 19.—"Wage scales set by organized labor in America, and the conditions and standards by which all labor is paid," says the Houston Chronicle, in a leading editorial on the value of trade unions. The editor declares that "much may be said" on "without any meaningless flattery or succumbing to rhetorical intoxication."

"Organized labor has contributed more to the establishing of a high standard of living in America, and the maintainance of that standard, than all the federal tariff laws in existence," says the Chronicle.

"Organized labor has done more to take the children of the nation from toil, and place them in schools, than all other agencies combined.

"Organized labor has done more to bring about tolerable living conditions in crowded industrial areas than all the boards of commissions and social service bodies.

"Organized labor has done more to enforce safety rules and the installation of safety devices; more to preserve the limbs and lives of human beings than all the so-called fraternal and brotherly love societies in the nation.

"Organized labor has done more to improve the environment of the women and children of the toiling class, whether in the slums of the city or on the tenant farms of the backwoods, than all the altruism of the self-righteous.

"It has worked for selfish ends,' shout its enemies. Perhaps. But from the viewpoint of the public it has worked for the rights of human beings, for the betterment of life for the vast majority of people. The struggle of under-privileged classes that call for a 'place in the sun' of life, may be largely a struggle for justice and right. And organized labor, whether it would have it so or not, has carried forward the battle in behalf of all working classes.

"Without the unorganized workmen on the farms organized labor has given its aid and sympathy. Every move made by farmer's benefit, every attempt to carry to them some of the advantages of the city-world that he feeds and clothes, has been given the unwavering support of organized labor. And this in spite of the incessant propaganda that seeks to breed suspicion and hatred between the two classes of producers.

"Organized labor's accomplishments could not have been affected, of course, if they had been based on unjust principles, has succeeded in bringing fairly decent wages to the great body of workers, not only because of its militancy, but because a well-paid body of producers is fundamental to the continued prosperity of an industrial age.

"From any single employer's viewpoint, of course, it is desirable to obtain labor as cheaply as possible; but from the general viewpoint of national production and consumption it would be suicidal. It is to the interest of citizens who make up the working classes must have a purchasing power if factories are to flourish and sell their products.

"The more the people can buy the more factories will operate, and the greater the profit. The thing moves in an endless circle.

"Organized labor offers no panacea for human ills. It has no method of creating the millennium. It is willing to go along slowly with the rest of American citizens, peacefully working out the best plan of living we know here, faithful to the American democracy, loyal to the nation's political institutions and contributing mightily to maintaining the optimism on which the nation was founded."

LET AMERICAN SHIPS BE MANNED BY WHITES

Chicago, Sept. 19.—"Americans, not coolies, should man American ships," declared the executive board of the International Seamen's union at its meeting in this city.

The unionists urge whenever the government disposes of a merchant vessel to private parties a clause be inserted in the bill of sale providing that only persons eligible to American citizenship shall be employed on such vessel.

Officials of the seamen will enter into correspondence with officers of the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union of Great Britain on methods to acquaint seamen throughout the world with the tactics and purposes of communists. President Furuseth was instructed to confer on the same subject with German seamen who will arrive in this country the latter part of September with the German trade union delegation.

Officers of the International Seamen's union will give every aid possible to British organized seamen who now face an ugly strike engineered by a former general secretary of the I. W. W. in the United States. He directed the "wobbly" attacks against the International Seamen's union in 1920 and 1921.

It is claimed he has been in constant touch with Thomas Walsh of the Australian Seamen's union, who has been encouraging the "wobblies." Walsh has been flirting with the communists the past several years.

Because of Australia's geographical location, the people of that country are determined to have a "white Australia," yet Walsh, a few years ago, startled the Australian continent by insisting that Chinese and other Orientals be admitted.

STANDPATTERS SCORED BY CHICAGO EDUCATOR

New York, Sept. 19.—Political standpatters were scored by Prof. Charles E. Merriam of the Chicago university in discussing proposed studies on political questions by the American Political Science association, of which he is president.

Prof. Merriam declared that the actual "dreamers" are those who believe politics and government can go on unchanged in a world of changes in science and business. He said the original chimpanzee is the self-satisfied individual who clings to the limb of a jungle tree while civilization moves on.

Our system of civic education is "largely wrong," he said, and our lack of planning, for or foreign, in public affairs, our enormous political area of waste, and our failure to utilize the constructive possibilities of men should be fruitful fields of inquiry.

MINE PROFITS IGNORED BY FINANCIAL EDITOR

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 19.—The Journal of Commerce, Chicago, is mournful that coal operators have not insisted upon to pay a 10 per cent increase to anthracite miners. This financial journal views the miners' position as an "extortionate demand."

"Not a word here," says the Illinois Miner, "about profits of the hard-coal carrying railroads, which are owned by the same crowd that owns the mines, and no mention of huge profits made by anthracite operators themselves."

It is shown that the profits of these operators, as announced by the United States coal commission, is $100,000,000 annually, about one-fifth of the hard-coal carrying railroads, selling corporations and other under-cover subsidiaries that are owned, to a large extent by the anthracite operators. In the two years, 1921-22, the Lehigh coal company paid $14,000,000 more than double the amount invested in the property. During the same period the Hillside iron and coal company returned to its stockholders four times the capitalization.

"On the whole it can be safely said," continues the Illinois Miner, "that the few thousand favorite owners of the 500 sections of anthracite coal land, the coal roads and the subsidiary companies received as much in dividends as the 175,000 coal miners, office employes, mine managers and superintendents who produced the coal received in wages. And yet the miners are accused of 'robbing the public' when they ask for a ten per cent increase in their meager wages."

CHEAP AUTOMOBILE CAUSES WANDERLUST

Washington, Sept. 19.—The cheap automobile has created a new problem to institutions dealing with migratory families, Miss Louise McGuire told the conference of the National Catholic Charities.

"The cheap automobile," she said, "has bred a new species of the migratory group. Whole families are wandering from town to town in the Ford. Sometimes the trailer is attached, carrying the cooking utensils, bedding, etc., but more often the crude equipment is placed on the corner at the side. This sort of gypsyhood among low-standard families has developed in the last few years to a degree that even sections. As might be expected, the members work when they can, or when they like, steal liberally, and children's rights are violated in every way."

FEW MINERS LEAVE U. S.

New York, Sept. 19.—Press correspondents have failed in their efforts in sending out sensational tales of striking miners leaving for Europe. The impression is created that ships are taxed to their capacity to accommodate refugees.

An investigation reveals that within the past week 39 applications for passports have been filed at the Wilkes-Barre courthouse. Similar figures are reported from the other two anthracite counties. This makes a total in one week of 49 miners out of 187,000 who have suspended work.

EMPLOYMENT GAINS LITTLE

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 19.—The state department of labor reports a "slight increase" in manufacturing employment in this state during August.

FAMILIAR STORY TOLD BY INDIANS

Pendleton, Ore., Sept. 19.—The old story of injustice to Indians was repeated to a subcommittee of the senate committee on public lands by the Nez Perces Indians, from whose ranks came the famous warrior, Chief Joseph.

The Indians made grave charges against the Indian bureau of the department of the interior. If given time, they stated, they could prove every charge from the records of the bureau itself.

It was alleged that more than 62,000 feet of lumber had been cut from their reservation and that they had not received one cent and that every request for an accounting had been refused by the bureau's representative.

OPPOSE LABOR LAW

Phoenix, Ariz., Sept. 19.—Corporation and ambulance-chasing lawyers are holding secret meetings to devise opposition to the workmen's compensation law, which has been submitted to a popular referendum.

Under an alias a substitute no unsigned statement for or against a referendum proposal can be issued, but this is ignored by the lawyers, who are publishing anonymous circulars which claim that the law would "increase taxes," "give the commission the power of a czar," etc., etc.

PAINTERS RE-ELECT

Montreal, Sept. 15.—The convention of Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers re-elected President Hedrick and Secretary-Treasurer Lammert. Denver will be the next convention city.

PLUMBERS RAISE WAGES

Chattanooga, Sept. 19.—Plumbers and steamfitters have raised wages 50 cents a day. The new rate is $1.50.

MEXICAN WORKERS MAKE PROGRESS; NEW YORK FINANCIER IS ASTONISHED

New York, Sept. 19.—Writing in the New York Times, George Foster Peabody, banker and capitalist, expressed regret that the people of the United States can not understand "the extraordinary advance in the condition of the working people of Mexico during the past 20 years, since the revolution under Madero got well under way."

Mr. Peabody attended a dinner to Luis N. Morones, secretary of commerce, industry and labor of the Mexican republic, and former president of the Mexican Federation of Labor. There were no speeches, but for more than two hours the guests questioned the Mexican cabinet member.

"I wish particularly to convey to your readers," says Mr. Peabody, "the high intelligence, the wide knowledge of conditions, past and present, especially with reference to the downtrodden status of the laboring and peon classes of Mexico, which Senor Morones made manifest to his hearers. The complete frankness and fearless dealing with the various aspects of the present conditions brought to view by the keen questions which were put to him were really refreshing.

"There is surely no record of any work in the world of so radical and deep-seated changes within a period many times as long. It was evident that much of the righting of the wrongs of labor was necessarily at the expense of the employers, yet, on the other hand, the sound principles of economic law had already manifested themselves in the mutual regard which follows the more righteous relations between capital and labor, which is endeavoring to be assumed to the people of Mexico by the present administration, which is thus endeavoring to live up to the principles and purposes of the constitution.

"It is encouraging to all who are interested in the progress of democratic government to have knowledge of an administration which is devoted with such high intelligence to an earnest effort to know and to seek the truths and to put in practice principles around which millions of men have gathered, and to which they have consecrated their lives."

JUST SUPPOSE

Just suppose bituminous coal miners repudiated their agreement with operators, entered into at Jacksonville last year.

That agreement was approved by Attorney General Daugherty, who assured the operators that it was in no sense a violation of the anti-trust act.

Since then the agreement has been scrapped by the Pittsburgh coal company, the Bethlehem mines company, the Consolidated coal company, and other large producers. This procedure is ignored—and often defended—by many influential newspapers.

More than this, bituminous operators, after repudiating the agreement, are employing strikebreakers and gun men to smash the miners' union.

Just suppose it were the miners who repudiated that agreement.

How the nation would rock because of angry protests by those who are silent when corporations flout their pledged word.

ASSAILS FOREIGN "RIGHTS" IN CHINA

New York, Sept. 19.—The extraterritoritality system, now enforced on China by the world's great powers, degrades a great people, declared Dr. W. W. Willoughby, of Johns Hopkins university, and former official advisor to the Chinese government.

Under this systetm foreign nations establish themselves in China, set aside its laws, their country and consider only their own laws.

This system tends to create a powerful anti-foreign feeling in China, the educator said. It necessitates the appreciation of diverse laws. Thus, if several persons of different nationalities are engaged in the same transaction, not only must each of them be proceeded against in different courts but their respective legal rights and responsibilities must be determined by different laws.

"The Chinese injured by the criminal acts of nationals of the other powers have no way of knowing whether the sentences imposed are actually carried out," Dr. Willoughby said. "In many cases the inconvenience of taking the offender before the nearest consular court, as required by the treaties, and of then producing the necessary witnesses or other evidence, makes it practically impossible for the Chinese who have been injured by the acts of foreigners to take any action whatever in order to obtain redress."

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IS OPPOSED BY JUDGE

New York, Sept. 19.—Abolition of capital punishment has failed as a crime deterrent, said Judge Francis I. Mancuse before a state legislative committee that is holding hearings in this city.

"Although officially I must obey the law and sentence men to death, I believe the death penalty should be abolished," said Judge Mancuse.

"The system affects jurors. They don't want the defendant's death on their consciences. Witnesses in such cases are hard to obtain. I favor making life imprisonment the penalty for murder in the first degree and taking away from the state's executive officer the power to pardon.

"I am opposed to the use in court of confessions made to the police. I am against the third degree. Confessions should be made to the presiding officer in the tribunal of justice in order to have effect in a trial or to be permitted therein."

U. S. WAGES UNEQUAL

Boston, Sept. 19.—Numerous instances of inequalities in wages paid workers employed by the government were discussed at the convention of the National Federation of Federal Employes. It was stated that in one instance a building a man was receiving $720 a year, while another man employed across the hall, doing the same work, received $1,500 a year.

ENGINE BREAKS RECORD

New York, Sept. 19.—Pulling a passenger train of 10 Pullmans from New York to Chicago and from Chicago to New York, a total distance of 2,000 miles, in 72 hours, is a new record made by engine 3234 on the New York Central railroad. The actual running time was 46 hours.

It was formerly the rule to change engines when they completed division runs. Crews on engine 3234 were changed at seven points between the two cities.

SPECULATORS HOLD ANTHRACITE COAL

New York, Sept. 19.—Speculators have 500,000 tons of anthracite coal stored on barges in this vicinity waiting until they can create an artificial panic and raise prices. It is claimed that there are 2,000,000 tons held within 20 miles of this city for the same purpose.

The president of one large coal company says both the East and Hudson rivers are crowded with coal-laden barges and that this coal "is not for sale except at prices which are prohibitive."

"If all the coal available in New York waters was released for distribution at fair prices the present so-called shortage would disappear," the coal dealer said. "Wipe out speculation and you eliminate the sole reason for the price advance.

"It is impossible to say precisely who owns all this coal. For one thing, it had been sold and resold a number of times, each speculator banking on his profit. No one wants to claim it, and admit he is taking advantage of the situation to the extent of $1,500 per barge load. The committee voted to consider abolition of the speed-up system a major issue. The convention protested against the retention in the branches of married women whose husbands are supporting them. A more liberal retirement law was urged.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 19.—President Gainor and all officers were re-elected at the convention of the National Association of Letter Carriers, held in this city.

Boston, Sept. 19.—Miss Gertrude McNally was elected secretary-treasurer of the National Federation of Federal Employes at the closing session of the convention. That was the only change made in the official list. President Luther Steward was re-elected for the seventh successive term. San Antonio will be the next convention city.

MEXICO PICKS LABOR BANK

New York, Sept. 19.—The Federation bank of New York, owned by trade unionists affiliated to the A. F. of L. and the largest of its kind in this country, has been designated by Mexico as its official bank in this city.

ASK HIGHER WAGE

New York, Sept. 19.—Barbers' union No. 960 is asking for a 10% minimum wage and a day off each week.